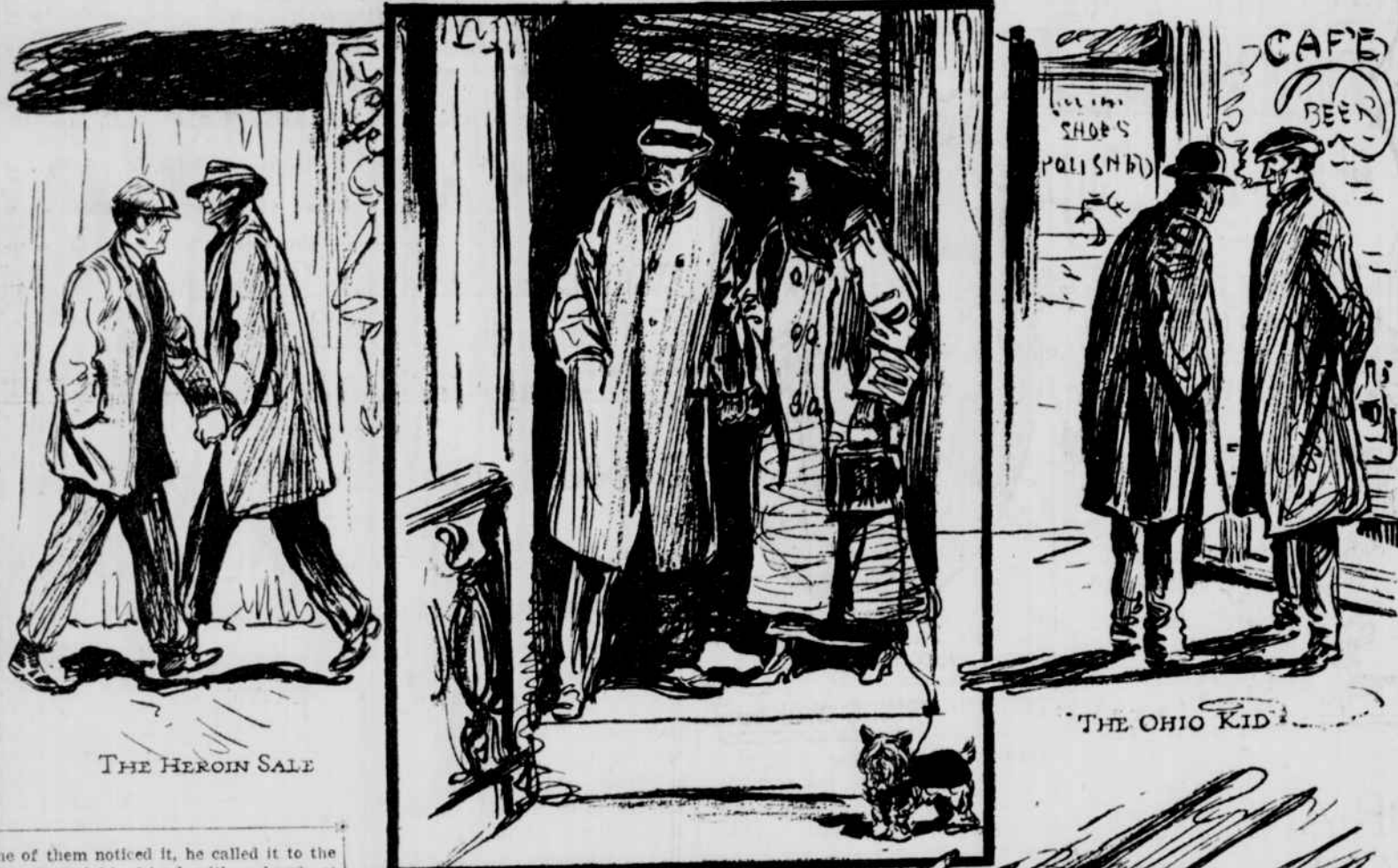


TYPES OF COCAINE SELLERS AND VICTIMS.

Sketches made by a Tribune artist in the haunts of the users of the drug.



THE HEROIN SALE

THE WOMAN-MESSENGER

THE OHIO KID

one of them noticed it, he called it to the attention of his friend with a laugh at "that dope fiend."

POODLE DOG A "COKE" SIGN USED BY WOMAN DEALER

Outside a saloon on the corner of Seventh avenue and 37th street is another "stand" where a "street seller" of cocaine may usually be found. This one was on the job Saturday night and made a big sale. It appeared from the report that ran around through the district that "Casey," who was usually to be found with plenty of "coke" up around first street and Eighth avenue, had run out of his supply of the drug by reason of an unusually brisk evening trade. Four women and three men, all of them easily to be picked out as confirmed drug users, were trying to buy from "Casey," and, as they were regular customers, he wanted to oblige.

He sent as his messenger to the "street seller" whose stand is in front of the corner saloon at Seventh avenue and 37th street a woman of the district who is a poodle dog about on a rather loose chain. This woman made the trip for "Casey" on Saturday night, and conducted negotiations for a semi-wholesale transaction with the street merchant at the saloon corner. There was some little delay before the terms were arranged, but the 37th street man, seeing a chance to make a big sale at a profit of something like 200 per cent, took "Casey's" proposition rather than work through the night for his regular 500 per cent profit.

At 37th street and Eighth avenue the

investigator was able to purchase another "deck" of cocaine without any trouble or bickering, and each of the sales noted above was made in locations where either street or shop lights threw a glare on the proceedings.

On 37th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in front of a disorderly house, the investigator bought one "deck" from a salesman who seemed to have some little idea of hiding his business from the police. This man was the only street merchant encountered who appeared to think that there was even a remote chance of police interference. His "stand" is in the middle of a dark block, and though he was perfectly willing to sell cocaine, a question as to his name with the implication that the purchaser might want to "look him up again" met with a reply that "he'd be around somewhere, and he'd come without a name."

With that single exception, the "street sellers" of cocaine in the Tenderloin district made their sales without an apparent thought of police, and the lack of activity by the police seemed to justify the faith of the drug dealers.

In the course of making the purchases

REFUGE FOR DRUG VICTIMS UNDER NOSES OF POLICE

Probably the most enterprising "street seller" in the Tenderloin conducts his business in such a way that it would be hard for the ordinary observer to imagine that the police do not know all about him and his "business." This man, known only as "Tommy," makes his sales from the corner of Eighth avenue and 41st street, and at that "stand" the Tribune's investigator bought one "deck" from him on Friday night. "Tommy" has made arrangements for the use of a shed in the rear of a tenement house, and from that corner, in first street, and in that shed, from which half the roof boards are torn or worn away, he has fixed up a score of bunks, which are nothing more than so many buns.

"Tommy's" customers, when so saturated with the drug that they cannot get around the streets, are welcome to the use of "Tommy's" bunkhouse, and they can be found there by the half dozen, even on the coldest nights. The "coke fiend's" bunkhouse is so close to the rear and side walls of some of the 41st street theatres that if the fire escapes of some of them were ever called into use the people on the iron ladders would be able to look down directly upon the drug saturated sleepers.

The cocaine in New York, so far as the illegal selling of it is concerned, is handled largely in what are called "decks." A "deck" is a small envelope or folded paper containing from one to three "sniffs" and sold for from 10 cents to 25 cents.

Commonly the cocaine is taken much as the old-fashioned snuff, by drawing it up through the nose, and its effect upon the nerves is keen and direct. It exhilarates temporarily, but that feeling is very shortly succeeded by a reaction on the

nervous system which leaves the user "shot to pieces."

Trade Has Its Own Jargon.

Among the "dope fiends" the cocaine is called "coke," "junk" and "white stuff," and the street merchants who buy it from the drug store headquarters of the trade get it in small one-eighth of an ounce bottles. The price over the counter of the drug store is about \$9 an ounce, but the eighth of an ounce bottle costs the street pedlers about \$1.50.

From the small bottle costing \$1.50, however, the street pedler makes up the equivalent of about forty 25-cent "decks," so that his profit runs well over 500 per cent. As conditions are now, and as they have been during the present administration, this street merchant apparently takes practically no risk whatever. He is seldom even bothered by the police, and rarely arrested.

He can detect a newcomer into his field of customers easily by the signs which the drug leaves on its users. The confirmed "coke sniffer" will have a mark of nervous twitching which can scarcely be mistaken for anything but what it is; dilated and abnormally shining eyes, and in extreme cases the bridge of the nose will be partly sunk in.

"If you search a 'coke sniffer' you'll always find a wet handkerchief on 'im, like a person with a bad cold in the head, but much worse," one of these street pedlers explained to an investigator last night.

Another term used to describe the class is "leaper," and this is derived from the fact that the nervous twitching grows upon them, so that eventually they become unable to control their movements and will, after a dose of the "dope," jump about as if in sheer boyish exhilaration.

GANGS OF GUNMEN PROTECT SELLERS FROM COMPETITION

How careless of law or legal restrictions on their trade these cocaine merchants are can be judged by the fact that the state law not only prohibits the sale of the drug, except under a physician's prescription, but declares that the mere possession of cocaine without such a prescription to justify it is a felony.

"Possession is presumptive evidence of intent to sell," according to the penal law on the subject, but the traders and users of the drug in New York worry neither about the physician's prescription nor the police, who are supposed to enforce the law.

So profitable has this business become, from the point of view of the street hawk, who makes upward of 500 per cent on his sales, that in at least one section of the city the idea of a monopoly has taken hold with a grip that is backed up with gun fighting whenever any one is brazen enough to dispute the control of that section.

One man handles the cocaine trade in the section lying west of Broadway and south of 14th street as far south as the Brooklyn Bridge. He buys the drug in quantities which ought to lay him open to the suspicion of the wholesalers, but covers his tracks to some extent by buying from a number of firms. Cadets and lobbyists of the underworld handle the re-

tailings of his product, and an active gang of gunmen are at his beck and call to drive out of that district any other "coke pedler" who has the temerity to invade his territory.

Opium Easy to Get.

The opium traffic of the city, which has its mainpings in Chinatown, is probably less bothered by the police than the cocaine trade. In the Tenderloin, in the neighborhood of Columbus Circle, along Second avenue south of 14th street, over in Brooklyn, and, of course, in Chinatown itself, a "shell" of opium can be bought in scores of places almost as easily as a cigar.

Customarily the would-be purchaser asks simply for a "shell." The "shell" is the real shell of a Chinese lychee nut, about an inch in diameter, in the form of a half an obloid. Ordinarily the purchaser does not even need to designate what he wants, more than to name the container, although in one alleged laundry in 26th street the Chinamen demanded: "A shell of what?"

Among its users it is not called opium, but goes under the names of "mud," "grease," "hop" or "paste." A shell sells for 50 cents, but for those who cannot afford to spend so much at one time the trade has a smaller receptacle, known as



SLEEPING OFF THE COKE

a "card." The "card" of opium is properly named, for it is an ordinary playing card folded over with a smudge of the costly, pasty drug stuck like gum in the fold.

From this "card" a skillful smoker will extract from two to three "pills," a "pill" being one smoke. This is accomplished by mixing the original opium with the ashes from previous "pills" left in his pipe, and is much practiced among the poorer smokers.

For the wealthy smoker the "hop merchant" has for sale what is called a "toy," which is a receptacle constructed of bone, glass or porcelain, and containing something more than twice as much opium as a "shell." Sometimes these "toys" run in larger sizes and sell for different prices up to \$4.

The opium smoker in the act of smoking is said to be "cooking his pill." Ordinary tobacco smokers who have seen opium pipes are usually misled into believing that the bowl of the pipe is filled with the opium, but as a matter of fact the "pill" of "paste" is merely stuck upon the cover of the bowl of the pipe, and the smoke is drawn through a hole in that cover about the size of an ordinary nail hole and on through the bowl and stem of the pipe to the smoker's mouth.

Another popular mistake about the habit is that the user smokes one pipe of opium and then curls over on a couch, but as a matter of fact even an inexperienced smoker is only dazed by one "pill." It affects him much as two or three drinks affect an inexperienced drinker, but the opium users who are stretched out on bunks and couches in an opium den are saturated with the drug before it has the effect of putting them to sleep.

With both the opium and cocaine habits the depth of remorse which follows its use is greater than that of a drunkard, but not so lasting, and the desire and craving for another dose of the drug usually override quickly any determination to "swear off."

URGES ANTI-CLERICALISM

Mayor of Rome Reviews Work of His Administration.

Rome, Dec. 1.—In anticipation of the municipal elections, which will be held next Sunday, Mayor Nathan delivered a speech to-day before an immense audience reviewing the work of his administration. He recalled his speech of September 20, 1910, on the occasion of the commemoration of the entry into Rome of King Victor Emmanuel and the fall of the papal regime, in which he had warmly criticized the temporal power of the Catholic Church.

In that speech, said the Mayor to-day, he had merely contrasted the condition of Rome before 1870 with the position it assumed afterward. He had simply stated facts, but his speech had acquired importance through the criticisms directed against it, even by the Pontiff. He said he would not retract so much as a syllable of that speech, submitting it to the legitimate judges, the electors.

Mayor Nathan concluded by urging the maintenance of the bloc of the liberal forces against the bloc, which, under the shelter of the Vatican, the reactionary clerical forces are organizing.

The "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, attacks the Mayor's speech, saying that it is beneath contempt.

'NARROW' ON PIER QUESTION

R. A. C. Smith Attacks Attitude of Brooklyn Interests.

R. A. C. Smith, chairman of the New York state commission to investigate port conditions and pier extensions, has written to Mayor Gaynor complaining of false impressions that are being given by Brooklyn citizens, who through error or design make misleading statements about the port conditions. Mr. Smith's statement in part follows:

Interests that pretend to love their Brooklyn have begun a systematic assault on our recommendations and are using, either through ignorance or questionable design, false arguments and misstatements. They state that there is ample accommodation for handling passengers from express steamships in Brooklyn and that Manhattan needs the room for freight distribution.

The absurdity of that statement is shown by facts developed in our investigations of the South Brooklyn situation, which are that those owning and operating terminals there do not want the express passenger ships which are seeking accommodations at the west side of Manhattan. Their arguments are that the big passenger ships bring no profit to the terminals, which exist in the form of warehouses and manufacturing plants lying behind the piers. There is no profit to them in passengers passing through their property.

They cry out at the alleged cost of the Manhattan improvement, without saying that the improvement would follow in sequence when required. They will not say that dollar for dollar the piers and sheds at Manhattan will cost no more than at any other point in the port. They indicate the narrowness of their vision when they allow their agitators to state that New York is so great that she need not care about whether big ships come here or not. New York is great because of its harbor.

It is hard to discern whether it is ignorance or maliciousness that prompts the speakers from the Brooklyn interests when they state that the recommendations for Manhattan as a site for the long piers are based on anything else than a conclusion proved by thorough investigation for the best interest of the entire city and port of New York.

The settlement of port questions between the federal, state and city authorities makes it important that the public should understand the big question involved and not allow itself to be carried away by selfish or personal motives.

FATHER SEES AUTO HIT SON

Lad Warned of Doctor's Car Too Late Receives Fracture of Skull.

Carl Montag, Jr., eleven years old, of No. 571 Prospect avenue, The Bronx, was struck by an automobile at 161st street and Prospect avenue last evening, while his father looked on, unable to save the youngster. The boy had run across the street ahead of his father, who called to him to come back. The little fellow began to walk backward. The automobile, owned and operated by Dr. Samuel Feldman, of No. 580 Prospect avenue, was going at a moderate speed, but Dr. Feldman had no chance to stop the car before it hit the boy.

The lad was carried into a drug store by Dr. Feldman and his brother-in-law, Frederick Hill. The father was nearly overcome. Mrs. Montag heard of the accident and ran to the drug store, where she became hysterical. While awaiting an ambulance Dr. Feldman looked the boy over and said that he was unable to do any serious injury. Dr. Jacobstein, the shelter of the Vatican, the reactionary clerical forces are organizing.

The "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, attacks the Mayor's speech, saying that it is beneath contempt.

JEROME ASKS DIX TO PARDON MARRIN

Man Is Now Serving 15-Year Sentence at Sing Sing for Forgery.

GOVERNOR DEFENDS SELF

Says Law Gives Him Full Power in Appeals for Mercy—Has Not Examined Papers Yet.

The rumor that former District Attorney William Travers Jerome presented papers in Albany last Wednesday requesting a pardon for Frank C. Marrin, known as one of the most nervy and delinquent swindlers that ever operated in this country, and who is now serving a fifteen-year sentence in Sing Sing, was fully confirmed last night by Governor John A. Dix.

The Governor was found in his apartments at the Waldorf, where he spent the day yesterday preparatory to starting for Virginia, where he will attend the conference of governors. He said Mr. Jerome paid him a personal call at the State House, and turned over the petition for Marrin's pardon. Governor Dix declared he did not look at the papers and that he had no personal knowledge of Marrin's history, but that the whole matter, which was now in the hands of his legal adviser, would be taken up immediately upon his return to Albany next Sunday night.

The criticism which the Governor's pardoning policy has aroused in many quarters coupled with the news that Marrin, whose career as a swindler can be read in the police records of cities in this country, Europe and South America, might soon walk out of jail a free man, caused a considerable stir in Brooklyn, where the sentiment regarding the man is by no means favorable.

Sought Marrin for Fifteen Years.

For fifteen years Marrin was sought high and low because of his activities as a former while in charge of the estate of Mrs. Caroline Barry, Marrin, who had been brought up and educated by the woman, gained her confidence to such an extent that she turned over to him for investment property said to have amounted to nearly \$100,000. Marrin took the property into his own hands, and by means of forged mortgages and deed covered the sum entrusted to him. Finally he disappeared.

Mrs. Barry, an aged woman, died penniless, but after a search covering fifteen years and the waging of several legal battles, attorneys for the estate managed to get back some \$50,000 from Marrin. This was turned over to the heirs.

While Governor Dix's attitude last night toward the Marrin affair was decidedly non-committal, he talked at considerable length about the position in which his duties as a pardoner had placed him. In effect, his statement was a reply to the persistent rumors that before he left office there would be a wholesale freeing of prisoners, in accordance with the host of petitions which have been presented to him for consideration.

"The recent agitation over the pardons which I have granted," said Governor Dix, "is not unexpected. Ever since I took office I have contended that the executive should not be compelled to pass upon such matters, and that they should be handled entirely by the parole board. So far as this Marrin case goes, I have no opinions of any sort. Mr. Jerome has left the papers at my office, and I shall look them over when I return to Albany; but, whatever the merits or demerits of the application, this single case is entirely beside the point."

"It is well known that I am against capital punishment. Since I have been in office I have made many changes in the prison system in New York, and the one we now have will compare favorably with that of any state or nation in the world. There is still room for improvement, but I have done as well as I could under adverse circumstances. Everywhere I have met opposition, but the changes we have managed to make are worth all the trouble they cost."

"The laws of the State of New York give the Governor the sole control of the appeals for mercy, and there is no statute which requires him to reveal what requests have been made. When I came into office I found more than five hundred such appeals awaiting my decision. These were turned over to me by ex-Governor Hughes, who paid little attention to such matters. Inasmuch as these appeals must be considered, since they are as much a part of the Governor's duties as any other function, I have worked on them regularly and have disposed of as many as possible. Despite this, however, there are probably 250 now awaiting my consideration."

"So far as criticism of my policy of clemency is concerned, I cannot pay any attention to it. The appeals come to me in various forms. Some of them are signed by a score of petitioners, citizens in business in this state, who believe that the prisoners mentioned deserve a shortening of their sentences."

"Other appeals come in with the signatures of the jurors who convicted the prisoner, and often with those of the judge and the prosecuting attorney in the case. Along with the petition comes a full presentation of the records, and the reasons for the appeal are clearly set forth. What can I do? I have to give judgment upon the merits of the appeal as I see it."

"I shall have nothing to say about the Marrin case until I return from the South and have had time to look into the matter fully. My decision, however, will be based upon the evidence offered."

Mr. Jerome talked freely about the case last night. He said he had taken the appeal to Albany solely in the capacity of counsel for the petitioners.

"The case is no different than any other appeal," he said. "The crime for which Marrin was convicted was committed almost twenty years ago. He is a man of forty-five or forty-six years old, and he has already served four years in prison. He has a wife and two boys who earn wages of something like \$15 or \$20 a week, and they have to support their mother out of this. She has no money, because she turned in all her property in an effort to make restitution of the funds her husband misappropriated."

"When Marrin gets out of jail, if he does, he will have to serve five years in the federal prison at Atlanta on a conviction by the Postoffice authorities. He wanted the appeal made, and he had no difficulty in getting petitioners. I don't know how many there are—there is a crowd of them. The only one whose name I happen to remember is Monsignor Hendrick, a priest and a brother of Justice Hendrick, of the Supreme Court. These people think that Marrin ought to have his sentence shortened, and they seem to have some grounds for that opinion."

BELMONT AND SON REPORTED RECONCILED

Raymond, Who Married Ethel Lorraine, Is Supposed To Be with Father.

IS NOT LIVING WITH WIFE

Family Does Not Deny That There Has Been Understanding—Mrs. Belmont Keeps in Her Apartments.

Raymond Belmont, who was reported Saturday as having parted with his show-girl bride, Ethel Helen Lindner, known on the stage as Ethel Lorraine, had not returned last night to the Gosford, where he went to live with his wife after their marriage.

According to seemingly well founded reports, the second son of the financier left the apartment on Friday noon, and from information obtained yesterday, he has been at the country home of his father, at Babylon, ever since.

It was said that Raymond and his younger brother, Morgan Belmont, were together at Babylon. When a reporter called upon August Belmont's country home last night, a person who said he was Morgan Belmont came to the telephone and did not deny that Raymond was staying there.

"We understand that Raymond Belmont is staying at Babylon," said the reporter. "How long has he been there?"

"The voice at the other end of the line hesitated for a time, and then asked that the question be repeated."

"I cannot say anything about the matter," was the final reply.

"May I speak to Raymond, then?"

"No," somewhat emphatically; and then: "That is, I do not know anything about it."

The receiver was hung up.

At the Gosford all efforts to see Miss Lorraine, as Mrs. Raymond Belmont is still known here, were unsuccessful. The hallboys professed ignorance of her whereabouts and said that no one answered the telephone in her apartment. Employees about the place said that they had not seen Mr. Belmont in three or four days.

If the story that Raymond is at his father's country home be true it means that there has been a reconciliation between father and son, who became estranged when the former learned positively that Raymond had married Miss Lindner in Jersey City on November 20.

Since his marriage young Raymond Belmont has not appeared at his father's office, in Exchange place, where he has a desk.

August Belmont, according to all reports, did not remain idle, but engaged William Sheridan, a detective, to work on the case. Sheridan left town Saturday, and is not expected back to-day. His mission has been kept a secret, but friends of the Belmonts regard the trip as significant.

Sheridan spent three days in Jersey City examining the marriage record and running down ends that seemed to favor his quest—a flaw that might be the grounds for annulling the marriage.

"BRIDGIE" FOILED DEATH BY FLIGHT

Continued from first page.

country at the first opportunity. A friend of his went to a booking office of the Ward Line and bought two tickets for Havana. Then "Bridgie" and his wife were driven to the pier and dashed up the gangplank.

It is known that Weber has offered a small fortune to his friends of the underworld to keep him informed as to the movements of his enemies and protect him from possible harm. These friends, however, have told him they cannot guarantee his life will be safe even abroad. It is said Weber will linger in Havana only a few weeks and then take a boat to China, under an assumed name.

As to "Bald Jack" Rose, "Sam" Schepps and Harry Vallon, the other "informers," various reports were drifting about town last night. Some had it that these men were on the Pacific Coast, in Texas, in Indiana and in the Canadian wilds. Another rumor, and one that bore the marks of truth, said the three "squealers" were in hiding on the East Side and rarely ventured out of the houses where friends were concealing them.

GREATEST OF ALL ART SALES

Chinese Imperial Treasures May Come Under Hammer.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Dec. 2.—"The Daily Express" understands that negotiations are now in progress which will probably lead to one of the most sensational sales of art treasures that have ever taken place in London.

This is none other than the offer at public auction of the wonderful treasures from the imperial palaces in China which have been in possession of the Chinese imperial family for centuries. The collection includes the finest known specimens of Chinese porcelains and ceramics, and is unique and enormously valuable.

Some pieces taken during the looting of the summer palace in Peking during the Boxer rising have been traced back at least three thousand years. No one can compute the value of the porcelain owned by the imperial family. It can be described only as fabulous. Chinese palaces are vast storehouses of art treasures and manuscripts. The late Empress Dowager was an assiduous collector, for she used to receive on her birthday quantities of bronze, black pearls and gold ornaments of rare workmanship from loyal subjects who wished to buy her political favors.

RECALL WINS IN IDAHO

Initiative Amendment Was Also Adopted by Voters.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 1.—All of the Idaho constitutional amendments voted on at the recent election were adopted, according to figures given out by the State Board of Canvassers to-day.

The vote in favor of the initiative was 33,921, against 19,377; in favor of the recall 36,827, against 14,094. Less than half the voters expressed themselves.

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